

## A CALL TO-DAY

RELIEF THAT IT WILL ISSUE FOR A MINERS' CONVENTION.

Date of the Gathering Not Given Out, but the Place is Understood to Be Fixed at Scranton.

## QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED

ACCEPTANCE OF THE OFFERED INCREASE IS THE FIRST.

Next, and of Equal Importance, Is the Time During Which the Raise Will Remain in Force.

## PLAN FOR YEARLY CONFERENCE

AND ABOLITION OF SLIDING SCALE WILL BE PROPOSED.

Part of Miners' Helpers in Proposed Advance Is to Be Considered and May Cause Trouble.

## SHERIFF WILL STOP MARCHERS

STRIKERS MUST TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES IF THEY TRESPASS.

Harvey's Patience Exhausted—Miners Under Extra Heavy Guard—Movements of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—It is the general belief that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, will tomorrow issue a call for miners to be held at Scranton, and the suggestion is that Thursday next will be named as the time. Mr. Mitchell, however, declined to give publicity to the matters discussed by himself and other officials of the organization at a secret conference to-day at Hazleton, and he gave no intimation as to when the convention will be held. This and other questions to be considered are supposed to have been duly discussed at to-day's conference.

Indications are coming to the surface that hasty action probably will not be reached on the question by the convention, and that recesses will be taken pending conference of committees with the operators. These conferences will be requested with the purpose of obtaining a clear understanding as to the permanency of the increased pay, if accepted, and also to ascertain the operators' view on the proportion of the increased to be respectively allowed to miners and mine laborers.

## PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

Mitchell and Other Strike Leaders Talk About a Convention.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 7.—A conference, which is believed to mark the beginning of the end of the anthracite coal miners' strike, which enters upon its fourth week to-morrow, was held at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, here, this afternoon. Those present, besides President Mitchell, were Fred Diller, of Ohio, a member of the executive board, and Presidents L. D. Nichols, of district No. 1, Lackawanna, and Wyoming valleys; James Duffy, district No. 7, Lehigh valley, and John Fahy, district No. 3, Schuylkill valley. Although no information was given out, it is known that the question of issuing a call for a joint discussion was the matter discussed.

The Associated Press is able to announce that the coming convention will be held at Scranton, unless something unforeseen should arise between now and the time of issuing the call. Besides taking up the matter of a convention call, it is understood that the question of the representation also was considered. The three district presidents made full reports as to the conditions as they exist in their districts.

President Mitchell, after the conference, said he would have something to say to-morrow on the situation. If the date has been fixed, only Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues know it.

Of course, the principal matter to come before the miners will be the acceptance or rejection of the 19 per cent. net increase offered by most of the operators. President Mitchell said to-day that no official of the United Mine Workers will take a hand in any action the convention might take, as the men must themselves settle everything that comes before them. How long the convention will be in session depends on the amount of business that may be presented. The belief is general that the miners will accept the increase.

Most of the mine owners who have granted the wage concession do not specify in their notices how long the advance shall remain in force, and it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made by the miners in convention to open negotiations with the operators looking toward an understanding of the matter. President Mitchell and the labor leaders are strong advocates of an annual wage scale arrangement similar to that in force in the bituminous coal fields. The operators in those regions meet their employees each year and fix the wage scale. If this proposed matter and that relating to the abolition of the sliding scale be brought before the convention and negotiations with the mine owners are opened, might considerably delay the settlement of the strike.

A representative of the Associated Press reached tonight that Sheriff Harvey has threatened to limit his patience in relation to the marching of bodies of men, and that the marchers must obey his request within the pale of the law or take consequences. It is known that he feels as lenient with the crowds as possibly be, and that the action of

several hundred men in running across the property of Galvin, Pardee & Co. at Lattimer yesterday had much to do with the decision to be more stern hereafter. Tonight a carload of the sheriff's deputies, fully armed, lies in the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards, ready to start at a moment's notice. A locomotive is near by with steam up, and all the telegraph operators on the Lehigh Valley system in this region are on duty for the purpose of sending messages to Sheriff Harvey and to the chief of the coal and iron policemen.

It was also learned that owing to the rumors of the contemplated marches to-morrow morning all the companies in this region have extra coal and iron policemen on duty to-night. All the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's collieries in this city are heavily guarded. This company has squads of its policemen brought here to-night from Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia and Lost Creek.

Sheriff Harvey called on President Mitchell at strike headquarters this afternoon and requested him, as president of the mine workers, to use his influence to have strikers refrain from making further marches, and that, if he did not, then Mitchell would be held morally responsible for whatever happened. Mr. Mitchell, it is understood, informed the sheriff that orders for the marching did not emanate from headquarters, but nevertheless he would do all in his power to have the men on strike preserve the peace in every possible manner.

As far as could be learned to-night there will be no marching to-morrow morning, in which event there is hardly likely to be any trouble. The sheriff's deputies are sworn in by him and are paid by the county, and the coal and iron police are commissioned by the State to act as special policemen, but are under the orders and pay of the coal companies which employ them.

W. J. Elliott, an aid on Major Miller's staff, was called on to-night by President Mitchell. The two were together for a short time. The object of conference is not known, as neither would have anything to say regarding their talk. President Mitchell will go to Shamokin Tuesday morning for the purpose of participating in the labor demonstration at that place. From Shamokin he will go directly to Scranton, where another labor demonstration will be held on Wednesday.

## WILL FOLLOW MITCHELL'S LEAD.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 7.—The coming convention of miners to agree upon terms of a settlement of the strike was the principal topic of conversation among the strikers to-day. The delegates from the Wyoming valley will be guided a great deal by what President Mitchell says. If he declines to give publicity to the matters discussed by himself and other officials of the organization at a secret conference to-day at Hazleton, and he gave no intimation as to when the convention will be held. This and other questions to be considered are supposed to have been duly discussed at to-day's conference.

## EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

IT PRACTICALLY WRECKED THE TOWN OF EVELLETH, MINN.

Several Thousand Pounds Touched Off—Town Is Badly Shattered and About 200 Persons Are Injured.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 7.—A special from Evelleth, Minn., to-night reports one of the greatest explosions ever occurring in the State. Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the power magazine at the Spruce mine, about half a mile from town, blew up about 5:20 o'clock this afternoon. A hole one hundred feet square and twenty feet deep marks the spot where the magazine stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radius of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Evelleth was broken, while in saloons all bottled goods were demolished in addition. The loss in the city is estimated at \$30,000. The damage done to the Spruce mine was about \$2,000, the mine, laboratory and warehouse being wrecked.

At least two hundred people were hurt more or less from being thrown down by the shock or hit by shattered glass. The explosion was plainly felt at Biwabik, twelve miles distant. The cause of the explosion is hard to ascertain. An unknown man was seen near the magazine a few minutes before it occurred, and it is believed that he was responsible, although that is pure guess work. At any rate, the fellow has not been seen since.

## MISSION BOARD.

Congregational Commissioners Will Meet Soon in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Next week the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will begin its nineteenth annual meeting at Pilgrim Congregational Church in this city. The meeting will be in session three days, and will be replete with matters of interest and great import. President Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, will preside. Between two and three hundred corporate members, returned foreign missionaries and workers in India and China, and their wives, officers of the various women's missionary boards and theological students will be present, in addition to many prominent Congregational ministers and laymen from different parts of the country.

These will be the most important of any meetings ever held by the board since its organization in 1838, owing to the famine in India and the crisis in China. Matters relating to the work in those and other fields will come up for discussion and action, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Owing to the splendid record made by the present officers it is believed that all will be re-elected. The annual reports will show the board's financial condition the best it has been in many years.

## FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Country Back of Tampico Devastated by Two Rivers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Telegraph advices from Tampico, Mexico, state that the Paucos and Tames rivers, which empty into the gulf at that place, are on one of the biggest rises in their history and great damage has been wrought by the floods in the populated and cultivated valleys above here. At one point near Chila Station, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad, the Tames river is over fifty miles wide and has swept to destruction hundreds of houses occupied by Mexican farmers and laborers. Many deaths by drowning are reported.

All the tributaries of these rivers in the south and eastern parts of the state of San Luis Potosi are out of their banks and have washed away whole villages and ruined thousands of acres of growing crops.

## CHIEFS NAMED

CHINESE EMPEROR SINGLES OUT NINE FOR PUNISHMENT.

Seven Already Have Been Ordered Under the Jurisdiction of the Various Courts of the Empire.

## GOVERNMENT SHOWS ACTIVITY

HAS TROOPS IN THE FIELD FOR SUPPRESSION OF BOXERS.

German Force Is Checked by a Body of Chinese, and Rebels Attack a Town in Southern China.

## OPINIONS OF DR. MORRISON

DE GIERS AND EARL LI MAY NEGOTIATE AT TIEN-TSIN.

Exodus of Troops from Peking—Washington Waits on President's Return to Answer DeLacasse.

## PEKING, Oct. 3, via Shanghai, Oct. 7.

By an imperial decree issued at Tien-Tsin, capital of the province of Shan-Si, dated Sept. 25, Emperor Kwang Su denounces the "Boxer" movement and designates for punishment nine ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself; but he places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles, who participated in the movement and protected it. Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Ying Nien, president of the censorate, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the board of punishment, are all deprived of their titles, removed from office and turned over to various trial boards for further penalties. Prince Tuan, by the terms of the decree, is to be tried by the board of clans. Copies of the decree have been received here and are accepted as genuine.

It is reported that Wang Fu Hsiang fled to the province of Shan-Si, fearing punishment.

The impression is growing that the imperial government is making an effort to disperse and punish the "Boxers." The imperial troops, who were sent Monday near Peking to suppress the movement, are concerned in this movement. The acting viceroy at Tien-Tsin was notified that orders had been issued to disperse the "Boxers," but said he feared to send out troops because of the presence of the allied forces. An extended Japanese reconnaissance south of Peking uncovered the enemy.

This afternoon the American troops were reviewed by General Chaffee in front of the Temple of Heaven. All the foreign staffs were present.

## Germans Receive a Check.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Standard has the following from Tien-Tsin, dated Friday, Oct. 5: "A German force came into collision with eight thousand Chinese, described as 'Boxers,' a few miles south of Tien-Tsin this morning. The Germans were checked and compelled to retire on Tien-Tsin. There is reason to believe that the Chinese in this case were not Boxers, but were Li Hung Chang's veterans who had been ordered to wait near here in view of the possibility that the foreigners would bar his progress to the capital."

## Rebels Attack a Southern Town.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 7.—A thousand rebels attacked the market town of Sai-Wan, eight miles north of San-Chung, but were defeated. The people of San-Chung closed their shops, expecting to be attacked also. The troops here are being held in readiness for any emergency and the police forces along the Kow-Loon frontier have been increased.

## QUIET AT WASHINGTON.

Chinese Matters Are Waiting on the President's Arrival.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Developments of any consequence in the Chinese situation are not looked for until after the return of President McKinley to the capital. He is expected Tuesday morning, and on the afternoon of that day a Cabinet meeting probably will be held, when the questions presented by the French note will be gone over in an informal way. The French note, which recently has been addressed to the powers, is not regarded as just now of pressing necessity for action, as several of the nations interested already have instructed their representatives in Peking to ascertain whether the imperial edict completely names the persons deserving of punishment, and other features of the French note contain proposals which can remain in abeyance.

This government may not consider seriously the propositions which look to the prohibition of the importation of arms into China and the dismantling of the fortifications. Interest, meanwhile, centers in the report which Mr. Conger will make regarding the adequacy of the punishments to be meted out by the Chinese government to those persons who were instrumental in the Boxer revolt, and the future course of this government may depend largely on what the investigations now being conducted develop. No advice has come as yet from Mr. Conger on this subject, but this is not surprising, as the work to be undertaken is of considerable magnitude.

The War Department officials expect that all the American troops which are to be sent from Peking to Manila will be out of China by the 21st inst.

Such efforts as have been made by the State Department, urging the return of the imperial family to the capital city, seem, up to this time, to have been ineffectual. The last official advice of Minister Wu, now about a week old, indicated their intention of going to Si-Nan-Fu, in the province of Shan-Si, which is farther to the west than they now are. The fact that the acting governor of the province was directed to "refrain from all extravagant preparations" in making arrangements for the imperial family, is, to Mr. Wu's mind, an indication that their sojourn at Si-Nan-Fu is to be but temporary. Conditions respecting the question of food and telegraphic communication were unsatisfactory in Tsin-Tsin, and the court has been located since its departure from Peking, and these essential requisites will be improved in their new abode.

Mr. Wu believes that Earl Li, the principal peace negotiator, already has started for Peking, as a message of several days ago indicated that it was impossible to reach him by telegraph at Tien-Tsin, as he had started for the capital.

Is Really on His Way.

TIEN-TSIN, Saturday, Oct. 6.—Li Hung Chang, whose visit to Peking had apparently been postponed indefinitely, left this morning for the Chinese capital.

The five Belgian engineers and fifteen missionaries who had been kept prisoners for many weeks at Pao-Ting-Fu, but were recently released under orders from Li Hung Chang, who directed that they have safe escort to Peking, refuse to start, fearing treachery on the part of the Chinese escort. According to native reports both soldiers and people have fled from Pao-Ting-Fu. The expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu is scheduled to start to-morrow (Sunday.) It is reported Boxers have placed improved gunboats in the Grand canal to defend the town, although already practically deserted in anticipation of the projected attack.

## DR. MORRISON'S VIEWS.

He Says Earl Li and De Giers May Negotiate at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In a dispatch from Peking to the Times, dated Oct. 1, Dr. Morrison says: "It looks now as if M. De Giers (Russian minister to China) would negotiate with Li Hung Chang at Tien-Tsin. The American withdrawal will facilitate Russia's negotiations concerning Manchuria."

"All the mandarins in Peking have declined the Empress dowager's orders to proceed to Tai-Yuen-Fu, assigning various pretexts."

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring Oct. 5, it is announced (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## HITS DEVERY HARD

MCULLAGH CALLS THE CHIEF'S ATTENTION TO THE ELECTION.

Demands that the Law Be Complied with and Illegal Registration Prevented in the Tenderloin.

## IRELAND IS NOT FOR BRYAN

HE SETS AT REST A STORY IN THE HEARST JOURNALS.

Cardinal Gibbons Also Not Favorable to the Nebraska-Baltimore Democrat's Opinion of Bryanism.

## NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—John McCullagh,

state superintendent of elections for the metropolitan district, to-day sent out several letters to the authorities of this city touching on the coming elections. In a letter to Chief of Police Devery, Mr. McCullagh calls that official's attention to the fact that the days of registration will fall on Oct. 12 and 13 and Oct. 19 and 20, and says: "The past experience of this department demonstrates very clearly that the sources of the debauchment of the franchise in the city of New York are chiefly found in the poolrooms, gambling houses, disorderly houses, houses of prostitution, saloons run under the guise of hotels in order to evade the provisions of the excise law, and dives of even baser sort."

Mr. McCullagh then at some length details the successful prosecution of illegal voters and their sponsors after the elections of November, 1896, and calls attention to the fact that the evidence in those cases showed that they were engineered by persons having official connection with the city government and that the illegal voters were drawn from the sources quoted in the abstract of the letter given above. He then says that he has lately caused investigation to be made of such resorts in the city of New York, and has in his possession sworn affidavits "establishing violations of almost every provision of law and ordinances relating to such places, a majority of which are located on the East Side below Fourteenth street, and from which are recruited the gangs of footers and repeaters, who work in connection with the habitués, employees and hangers-on of similar resorts in the old and new 'Tenderloin' and other parts of the city. From the evidence that has come into my possession I am convinced that an organized attempt is being made to colonize illegal voters for the next general election, and from these sources."

Mr. McCullagh then submits the addresses of over two hundred saloons or other resorts alleged to be of the character mentioned, and says that if prompt action is not taken by Chief Devery in suppressing these resorts he will invoke the aid of the State authorities, who are specifically empowered by law to proceed in these matters. He also calls the attention of the chief of the law which directs the police officials to cause an investigation of each name registered, and the penalty for neglect of such duty. His letter closes with a demand that the chief and the members of his command shall give to the superintendent of elections all the aid in his power in this direction.

This communication to the chief is followed by another to each police captain in the territory named, which practically covers the same ground, and also a similar letter to Mayor Van Wyck.

## NOT FOR BRYAN.

Archbishop Ireland Sets at Rest a Story Started by Hearst.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The New York Journal, on Sept. 23, printed a cable dispatch from Paris saying that Archbishop Ireland, who was on his way home from Rome, where he had had a long interview with the Pope, would not support McKinley this year. The Chicago American, the Chicago branch of the New York Journal, printed the same dispatch. Archbishop Ireland's alleged utterances have been circulated in every State and Territory, and Bryan's friends have taken much comfort from them. The Hon. Richard C. Kerns, Republican national committeeman for Missouri, an old and intimate friend of Archbishop Ireland, put himself in cable communication with the archbishop. The archbishop cabled that he would sail on the Majestic on Oct. 10, and would stop a few days at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New York.

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## LAWTON'S STATE

FORMER MINISTER TO SIAM HAS LETTER THAT WAS QUESTIONED.

It Was Written to Him by General Lawton, and Is Now in His Possession.

## MR. BARRETT NOW IN CITY

THE ENTIRE LETTER CAN BE PRODUCED IF NECESSARY.

If Whole Letter Were Printed It Would Afford Small Comfort for Anti-Imperialists.

## CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINES

AS SET OUT BY GEN. LAWTON SHORTLY BEFORE HE WAS SHOT.

"If I am Shot by a Filipino Bullet It Might as Well Come from One of My Own Men."

## John Barrett, who was appointed

minister to Siam by President Cleveland, and who left the Bryan wing of the Democracy in 1896, has come to Indiana to make speeches under the direction of the Republican State committee. Mr. Barrett was sent here by the Republican national committee, as minister to Siam he made an excellent record. He resigned his place at the breaking out of the war with Spain and went to Manila where he served as war correspondent for nearly a year. When appointed by President Cleveland he was the youngest minister in the diplomatic service of this country.

Mr. Barrett has made an international reputation as an authority on the politics and commerce of the far East, where he spent five years in an official and private capacity, and has contributed numerous articles for the leading magazines, besides delivering addresses all over the country on this subject.

It was Mr. Barrett who received the letter from General Lawton, in which the latter said, "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men." He is said to be a forceful and eloquent speaker. Mr. Barrett arrived in the city yesterday and to-day will have a conference with Chairman Herly as to the speeches he is to make in Indiana. At the 5 o'clock last night he was asked to recall the story of how the famous Lawton letter came to his hands and of how parts of it were subsequently made public.

"The facts in connection with the letter of General Lawton are very simple and easily told," said he. "When I returned to America a little over a year ago from my five years' stay in the Philippines and my five years' residence as a United States minister in the Orient I was asked by different magazines and reviews to write articles for them on the Philippines, China and neighboring Asiatic lands. Among others I prepared one for the September, 1899, Review of Reviews, at the special request of its editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, entitled 'The Half Year of War with Aguinaldo.'"

"When the proof of the article was ready I sent copies of it, in August, 1899, to General Lawton, and to a few other officers in the Philippines whom I knew. In a personal letter enclosing the article I asked General Lawton if I had, in his opinion, given a truthful and accurate account of the situation, and referred to the influences in America which were antagonistic to our Philippine policy."

"About the 1st of December following I received a reply from him, under date of Oct. 6, written at Manila, which he marked personal and called confidential. It impressed me as being an important and honest expression of the unbiased opinion of the great soldier, but I filed it away with other private correspondence, with no thought or expectation of ever making it public."

## INCORPORATED IN SPEECH.

"In the meantime I had been invited to make an address at the annual dinner of the New England Society, on Dec. 22, in New York, upon America's responsibilities in the Philippines and far East. After the speech was prepared and the first copy given to the Associated Press a few days before the dinner, the news came that General Lawton had been shot. When it was confirmed my first impulse was to make public his letter, but had about concluded not to do so on account of its personal nature and a number of flattering references to my work in the far East, when the friends to whom I had mentioned the matter suggested that I should incorporate in my speech at the New England banquet those sentences in the letter which referred to the situation in the Philippines. At the last moment I decided to follow their advice. As General Lawton was dead, and everybody was interested in knowing the truth about our troubles there, it seemed wise to follow this course, although I had not thought of its political effect at the time, or of its possible use in the coming presidential campaign. The sentiments of General Lawton were in line with the tenor of my speech, and therefore could appropriately be added to it. To my surprise the next day the New York papers made it the principal feature of their report of the speeches made, and it was telegraphed all over the country. This made it public property, and since then it has been frequently quoted and discussed by newspapers and political speakers."

"Although some of the anti-imperialistic press and speakers, being apparently annoyed by its plain, blunt expression of the truth, have undertaken to lessen its force by casting reflections on its authenticity, I have ascribed such comment to the bitterness of political bias, and have paid no more heed to them than any man would who is absolutely sure of his position. I would, however, have made the entire original letter public if it had been really necessary, but have refrained from doing so because of its personal nature and the very complimentary reference to myself, my labors in the far East, and my study of the Philippine question, which General Lawton made in the portions of the letter which I have not publicly quoted. I also did not use a few phrases which are even stronger in condemnation of the anti-imperial agitation than those which I gave out."

## STRIKE AT WEST POINT.

Walters Demand More Money and Get It at Dinner Time.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Twenty-two of the waiters in the cadet mess stopped work just before the dinner hour last night, and refused to handle a single ration unless a raise of \$5 a month in their salary was guaranteed. Major Hall, treasurer of the commissary department, was summoned, and acceded to the demand. A strike is also pending in two of the other departments.

The grievances are based on the recent increase in the number of cadets, which naturally makes additional work for the civilian employees. The old scale of the mess hall waiters was \$20 a month, with ration.

upline agitation than those which I gave out.

"The original letter is in my possession, and there is no doubt whatever of its authenticity, except in the minds of those whose prejudiced views are combated by its honest statement of the true conditions in the Philippines. If it becomes necessary the entire letter may be made public, but there is nothing suppressed in it which will give comfort to those who, in the bitterness of a political campaign, are driven to the extreme of personal abuse in their efforts to discredit its force. General Lawton was undoubtedly one of the bravest officers and noblest men in our army. Everybody who knew him loved him, and no one can sincerely question the honesty of judgment voiced by this fearless, noble soldier. Without political ambition and with no object or purpose in life beyond that of faithfully serving his country, he wrote me in confidence the feelings that welled up in his big heart."

## FROM LAWTON'S LETTER.

"The extracts from his letter which I originally included in my New York speech in December, 1899, are as follows: 'I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. \* \* \* If the real history, inspirations and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, \* \* \* could be understood at home we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Philippines nor of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. \* \* \* If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.'"

"\* \* \* If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, for I know from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America. \* \* \* 'You ask me why I am a Democrat, am supporting President McKinley. Four years ago I was a Gold Democrat, and in this election I am supporting President McKinley because from my own experience, study and observation in the Philippines and far East I know he is right. Although I was appointed minister by President Cleveland and was succeeded in office by an appointee of the McKinley administration, it would be absolutely impossible for me to support Mr. McKinley.'"

## (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

## NINE PERSONS KILLED

LATEST REPORTS OF THE TORNADO AT BIWABIK, MINN.

Many Others Injured—Locomotives Lifted from the Tracks and Reduced to Scrap Iron—Losses.

BIWABIK, Minn., Oct. 7.—The tornado which raged in this vicinity last evening was the most violent ever experienced hereabouts. The storm cut a pathway 150 feet in width through the northwestern corner of this town, completely wrecking the buildings struck. The shaft houses and buildings of three mines, which stood in the path of the storm, were wrecked, in one of which an entire family, consisting of husband, wife and four children, were instantly killed. So far their names have not been obtained. It is believed that when the more remote districts are heard from further casualties may be reported. The list of those killed and injured, so far as learned, follows:

—Killed—  
MR. AND MRS. MAROWITZ, WILLIAM HILSTROM, FAMILY OF SIX, near Pike lake, names not known.  
—Severely Injured—  
ANDREW ANDERSON, a locomotive fireman, severely scalded and otherwise injured; will recover.  
MURRAY, locomotive engineer, severely scalded and otherwise injured; will recover.  
JOHN MORRISON, foot badly crushed. About twenty-five others were more or less severely cut and bruised.

The home in which the Marowitz family lived was completely wrecked and the body of Mrs. Marowitz was found fully four hundred feet away, every bone in her body broken and her clothing completely stripped off. The body of her husband was found, to-day, in the debris of their home, horribly mutilated. William Hilstrom was struck on the head by a falling tree and his skull crushed. He afterwards died at the hospital. The engine house of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad was completely wrecked and a number of locomotives and cars were shifted from the tracks and pounded into scrap iron.

The engine on which Murray and Anderson were when the storm broke was blown from the track and the men were pinned beneath it and horribly burned by the escaping steam. Other men at work near had narrow escapes. Several cars were found in the Duluth mine pit, hundreds of feet away. Many of the buildings destroyed were owned by the mining companies and occupied by their employees. The duration of the tornado was less than five minutes, but it was preceded by an unusually severe thunder and rainstorm, and the heavy rain has flooded many of the open pit mines and they will be unable to operate for some time.

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The grievances are based on the recent increase in the number of cadets, which naturally makes additional work for the civilian employees. The old scale of the mess hall waiters was \$20 a month, with ration.

## THE TIME CARD